

FOREIGN NEWS.

COMMENT ON COMMISSIONER BLOUNT'S VISIT.

Kaialani in London—Little Fear of Japan—Danger in Egypt—French Cabinet Troubles.

Price of Sugar.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Sugar: Raw quiet, firmer; fair refining, 3½c to 3 11-16c; centrifugals, 96 test, 3½c to 3 11-16c; Muscovado, 89 test, 3½c; refined, firmer and active.

Blount's Mission.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—The San Francisco Chronicle says, editorially, this morning's Washington rumor has it that the extra session of the Senate may continue until Mr. Blount can have time to return from his special mission to the Hawaiian Islands. This theory is based on his hasty departure from this country; but going away in a hurry is one thing and coming back in a hurry is another.

It should be borne in mind that Mr. Blount is the President's commissioner, not the Senate's. If the Senate had felt the need of special and exclusive information it would probably have deputed a committee from its own number to go to Hawaii and report back to the Senate, as is done in other cases of inquiry and investigation. Blount is President Cleveland's man, and he will probably remain in Hawaii long enough to find out exactly what the President wants to know, whatever that may be.

It is said that Blount's attitude on international affairs, when he was in the recent Congress as chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, indicates that he will not favor annexation; but this conjecture rests on a very slim foundation. He did not favor our taking part in the Samoan controversy, and the middle into which Samoan affairs have got justifies his judgment; but that question bore no relation to Hawaiian annexation. He certainly advocated the pursuing of a firm and vigorous policy in the controversy with Chile, and established his Americanism by standing up against his party and upholding President Harrison.

The general opinion is that if the President had to send an executive commissioner to Hawaii, the choice of Blount was an excellent one. He is a man of good sense and judgment, and his opinion should be entitled to weight for that reason. It will not be many days before we receive news of what he is doing in Hawaii and then some definite idea can be formed, probably, as to whether he is going to rush back to Washington or stay in the islands long enough to acquaint himself thoroughly with the situation in all its aspects and phases.

Judge Ricks Again.

TOLEDO (O.), April 3.—Judge Ricks, of the Federal Court, delivered a decision this morning granting the application of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad to make permanent his temporary injunction issued against the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other connecting lines, on March 11th, restraining them from refusing to accept from or deliver freight to the Ann Arbor road on account of the boycott issued against the road by Chiefs Arthur and Sargent, of the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, which were on strike on that road. The decision turned on the arraignment for contempt of eight Lake Shore engineers and firemen who struck in preference to hauling Ann Arbor cars turned over to the Lake Shore road.

A Rear Admiral Snubbed.

HAVANA, April 3.—The sudden departure of the United States ships New York and Bennington is owing, it is said, to a snub administered by the Captain-General to the Rear-Admiral. A local journal contains a long account of the affair, reciting the manner in which the preparations made by the Captain-General for the reception of the Rear-Admiral and staff were ignored, as well as the custom of sending an officer to conduct the men-of-war appearing at the entrance to the harbor to a safe anchorage.

Colombia Wants a Cinch.

PANAMA, April 3.—The conditions upon which the Colombian Government will make the canal concession are so severe that it is doubtful if they will be accepted. A deposit of 6,000,000 francs is required, and the plant, machinery and other property of the company must be delivered to the Government, which will return the same when the work begins.

It would be a radical amendment to the original contract, and the contract of 1890 with Bonaparte Wyse would be ignored. The Government seeks to get possession of the plant now, so as to avoid tedious litigation in case of the company's failure to fulfill its promises.

Danger in Egypt.

LONDON, April 2.—It is asserted that the British naval display in Hampton Roads will be meager, for the sole reason that a demonstration in Egypt is regarded as a probable necessity. This reason, which was guessed at in earlier dispatches, is now confirmed by an official who had been watching for the Admiralty's decision.

Matters in Egypt are rapidly drawing to a crisis. Roseberry's publication of his February dispatches to Lord Cromer, coming as it does, with the announcement of the British proposals for remodeling the Egyptian mixed tribunals of justice, puts England's position on an advanced and almost truculent ground. There is no talk now in any quarter of contingent withdrawal. On the contrary the

British determination to act firmly and promptly, and, if necessary, single handed, is made very plain.

Regarding the Cholera.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—The news from Russia regarding the cholera is not at all reassuring. It is asserted that the pest has broken out virulently in many parts of the empire and in St. Petersburg, but the policy of the authorities is to rigidly suppress the facts. The attempt to suppress information regarding the cholera, no matter what the motive, is a mistake. If the withholding of facts is designed to allay apprehension it never succeeds, for suppression of news always results in the circulation of exaggerated reports. The exact truth is the best, and then people know what to prepare for and are not unnecessarily alarmed.

Hundreds Killed.

RIO JANEIRO, April 3.—Details have been received of the battle at Legreto, March 27th, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul. The slaughter was frightful. Fifteen hundred troops were engaged on both sides. Five hundred were killed and a large number were wounded. The State troops were defeated and the revolutionists have full sway there. It is said the State forces will be reinforced and another attempt made to dislodge the insurgents.

Needs a Guardian.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Arthur Libby Jr. filed a petition in the Probate Court this afternoon asking that a conservative be appointed for his father, the senior member of the well-known packing firm of Libby, McNeill & Libby, it being charged that Mr. Libby is mentally disordered. He is sixty years of age and very wealthy.

Prince Roland Bonaparte.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Prince Roland Bonaparte, grand-nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte, arrived here to pursue his favorite study of archaeology, on which he is an authority. The Prince will remain in New York a few days, then go to Washington and renew his acquaintance with the President and Mrs. Cleveland whom he visited in 1888. From Washington he will go to San Francisco.

The Combined Typewriters.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The Union Typewriter Company, organized under the laws of New Jersey, has purchased the plants, factories, goodwill, etc., of Wyckoff, Seaman & Benedict, American Writing Machine Company, Yost Typewriter Company, Smith Premier Typewriter Company, and Densmore Typewriter Company. Clarence E. Seaman of Wyckoff, Seaman & Benedict, is mentioned as probable President.

A Japanese Palace.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The Hoo-den palace, dainty in design and executed with all the grace of Oriental art, is completed. The gift of the Emperor of Japan to the city of Chicago stands within the exposition grounds on a wooded island, whose budding tulips and cabbias and sweet scented shrubs from the sun-kissed lands will make the spot a rival of the King's gardens. It will be the headquarters of the Japanese Commission during the fair, and when the fair is over it will be the property of the city of Chicago.

Balfour's Tour.

BELFAST, April 3.—The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Conservative leader in the House of Commons, formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland, arrived at Belfast to-day to deliver addresses in support of the opposition of the Ulster Unionists to Home Rule. A vast concourse greeted him, and he was cheered loudly as he made his appearance. The multitude was so enthusiastic that they took the horses out of the carriage and eagerly sought the honor of drawing the vehicle through the streets. Numerous deputations presented greetings to the ex-Secretary, dwelling upon the loyalty of Ulster and extolling the services of Balfour. Balfour replied with an earnest declaration of the resolution of the Conservatives to resist Home Rule to the utmost.

At Larnoo, seventeen and a half miles from Belfast, Balfour also had enthusiastic greeting, and listened to an address in behalf of Ulster Unionists, to which he delivered a reply appropriate from the Conservative standpoint.

Possibilities of War.

On March 11th the London Spectator, in a careful and conservative article relating to Ulster's attitude, said: "Whether the Protestant counties of Ulster will rebel against an Irish Catholic Parliament seated in Dublin is, of course, doubtful, quiet industrialists being slow to take up arms, but we should say, looking at the whole matter as historians, and without prejudice in favor of any party, the balance of probability lies on that side."

Satisfied with Bayard.

LONDON, March 31.—The Standard says of the appointment of Mr. Bayard as Ambassador to Great Britain: "The strong line of opposition which Mr. Bayard took against Great Britain in that unfortunate temporary misunderstanding between the two countries will not prevent him from exerting an influence to maintain the strength of the existing cordiality of their relations. He comes with a prestige which has not been enjoyed by any of his predecessors."

A Score of Buildings Burned.

FLORENCE (S. C.), April 3.—A fire broke out early this morning in the grocery store of D. F. Parker. At least a score of buildings were destroyed, including the Central Hotel, bank, City Hall, Knights of Pythias Hall, and the Herrick Machinery Building. Several firemen were injured by falling walls. The loss was \$250,000.

Mrs. Langtry Luck.

LONDON, April 3.—It is stated that the late Squire Abington Baird, who died at New Orleans, before leaving England wrote a letter to Mrs. Langtry, saying he had made a will giving her his entire estate. It is estimated that Mrs. Langtry will get an annual income of from £30,000 to £50,000.

Young Lady Murdered.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Miss Effie Clarke of Spokane, Wash., a member of the freshman class of the Northwestern University, to-night was shot and instantly killed by E. Ross Smith, aged twenty-six years, until lately also a resident of Spokane. Smith, after

shooting Miss Clarke, shot himself in the head, inflicting a fatal wound. The cause of the murder was the refusal of the young lady to entertain Smith's proposal of marriage. Smith has been an ardent suitor for the hand of Miss Clarke, but his attentions were repulsed by her parents and herself.

Little Fear of Japan.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The story brought to San Francisco by the United States ship Alliance that Japan was harboring designs upon the islands in case the United States should conclude not to take possession or control of them, has made little impression here. At the Japanese Legation it was said for Minister Taneno, in response to inquiries, that the legation had no information whatever upon the subject. In the absence of any communication from this Government or from the Japanese Consul at Honolulu, any expression of opinion upon the probabilities of the situation respecting Japan and Hawaii was withheld by the Minister.

Kaialani in London.

LONDON, April 1.—Princess Kaialani, who arrived Wednesday, is full of her American experience, and says with girlish enthusiasm that the journey was one of the most pleasant ever known. On the question of annexation she talked very frankly. "I think the matter will be settled according to modern ideas of justice," she said, "and that annexation will not really take place. Indeed it looks more probable that the monarchy will be revived, either with the Queen's restoration or my own succession, possibly with a United States protectorate. But this is what you call 'in the air.'"

Smoking Tobacco.

NEW YORK, April 2.—A seven-story brick building at Seventh avenue and Thirty-eighth street, formerly occupied by W. Duke Sons & Co., as a cigarette factory, but more recently by the American Tobacco Company as a manufacturing of smoking and chewing tobacco, was destroyed by fire early this morning. James B. Duke places the total loss at \$400,000, wholly covered by insurance.

Bishop Kip Dying.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—Bishop Kip was a great deal worse last night. At a late hour in the evening he became unconscious, and his condition was such that his death was momentarily expected. At the hour of going to press he had not recovered consciousness.

French Cabinet Troubles.

PARIS, April 3.—Meline has failed to secure a full Cabinet. It is stated President Carnot will ask Deville, late Foreign Minister, to undertake the task.

Charles Dupuy has consented to form a Ministry, and is now working on the matter.

Corbett's Wife as an Actress.

MONTREAL, April 3.—About 3000 people assembled at Sohmer Park to-night to see James J. Corbett, the champion pugilist, in "Gentleman Jack." A new feature in the performance was the first appearance of Mrs. Corbett, the champion's wife. Mrs. Corbett took the part of Polly Graham, the college widow, and Mrs. William Brady, Corbett's manager's wife, appeared as Alice Saunders, Jack's betrothed.

England's Pacific Squadron.

VICTORIA (B. C.), April 1.—H. M. S. Hyacinthe leaves to-morrow for South American waters. She is to meet the present flagship Warspite at Valparaiso, where the new flagship Royal Arthur with Rear-Admiral Stevenson will take over the command of the Pacific squadron. Rear-Admiral Hoatham cabled to-day saying the Warspite arrived at Coquimbo Thursday.

Extra Session Rumors.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Post to-day published the following: Speaker Crisp has had a consultation with the President with reference to an extra session. The President, it is understood, exacted an assurance from Crisp that the latter would support the President's tariff reform, monetary reform and pension reform policies. The Speaker gave those assurances. He was then informed that an extra session would surely be called in September, and the vacant committee chairmanships should be given immediate attention.

Planning to Free Cuba.

KEY WEST (Fla.), April 2.—The work of the Cuban revolutionary party is just now attracting much attention. The revolution is near at hand and many believe that it will come within the next few days, no one placing it more than two weeks in the future. Americans, even those in Key West, are not aware of the work already accomplished by the revolutionists or the magnitude of what they have undertaken. The Cubans say that they will not suffer another defeat.

On the Verge of Starvation.

PANAMA, April 2.—Famine rages in the Cauca valley, where the price of provisions and the necessity of life has so increased that life has become almost impossible to the poorer classes. The attention of the national government has been called to this sad state of affairs and to the necessity of adopting some means of alleviating the pitiable condition of the half-million starving people who inhabit the Cauca valley.

For the Czar's Safety.

LONDON, April 2.—Over 100,000 troops have been under arms this week, standing for hours facing the silent railway tracks as they waited for the imperial special train to whirl past them on the way from St. Petersburg to Sebastopol. The whole tremendous length of this guarded line is closed to ordinary traffic for twelve hours prior to this passage. All the rolling stock is sidetracked at the terminal divisions. About the middle of May these precautions will be repeated for the return of the autocrat, and in the meantime what passes for the Imperial Government of Russia will be transacted from the remote Crimea.

Cholera Reports in Europe.

PARIS, April 2.—With the warm weather comes reports of cholera at numerous points on the continent, chiefly in Russian and Austrian Poland. Cholera will very soon, no doubt, become epidemic and claim for itself the principal place in the daily reports of old world news.

THE TUGGERS.

THEY WHISTLE AND WAIT FOR MONEY.

George Ross Gives the Portuguese Team a Song and Dance.

Somewhere along in 1892 a tug-of-war contest was given at the Armory in this city. It was given for the purpose of pulling an athletic club out of a big "hole," and, according to all accounts, the happy result was attained.

It was said at the time that no less than 800 and steen dollars was cleared, and that fact caused a number of local speculators to stop and think.

They reasoned in this way: If the athletic club can clear a whole lot of money by furnishing a Jim Crow show to the people, why can't we. One of the financial students was a young man named George Ross. George, although a minor, has been drawing an adult salary for some time from the Government. He is employed in the Interior office, and his principal duty is to wait until four minutes of four o'clock, when it is time to quit work.

Although George receives a fair salary from this good natured Government, it seems that he was not satisfied with the same and his ambition was to fill his purse from outside sources. A man like George, who has a wine appetite with a beer income, could not remain stationary for any length of time, so he decided to give a tug-of-war contest in order to increase his income.

Acting on the inspiration he immediately hired the Armory on Beretania street, and the next day or the day after he started out to find enough men to form four teams which would pull under national titles. As a result of his hustling he signed four teams—Hawaii, Portugal, England and America. He then made arrangements for the public to view his mighty show and on the opening night he had enough money in to buy half of the platform on which the men pulled and a glass of soda.

In the meantime he promised the winners a purse of \$125 in coin and the second best men were to get \$50 for their labors.

According to a statement made by a captain of one of the teams, each man was to receive two dollars per night for appearing before a Honolulu audience.

It is understood that of the total receipts the German team received \$80, the Hawaiians \$25, the Australia team got \$25 for their one night's work, and the sons of Portugal received \$45. The sums mentioned were outside of the prize money, and each team did their best to capture the first prize of \$125. It finally fell to the Portuguese team, and they were elated in consequence. The second prize of \$50 went to the Hawaiians. But up to date neither team have received their money, although Ross, the embryo "manager," has been seen several times. He usually gives the captains of the teams a song and dance, and tells them they will get their money in the "sweet mahope," or words to that effect.

Although the contest has been over for about two weeks, the prizes have not been paid, and it looks now as though Mr. Ross would have a law suit on his hands.

Sold at Auction as a Vagrant.

George Harding, colored, thirty-five years of age, an able-bodied convicted vagrant, was sold at auction at Mexico, Mo., recently for six months. At the time of the trial he could not show that he had earned \$5 in the past eight months. After some sharp bidding the service of the prisoner for six months was knocked down for \$19 to John Potts, a coal dealer. If there is anything left of the money after paying the legal costs it goes to the negro.—Washington Star.

There are more copies of the "Chinese Almanac" printed annually than of any other work in the world. The number is estimated at several millions. It is printed at Peking, and is a monopoly belonging to the Emperor.

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1893.

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